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One-time logon means and methods for

distributed

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ABSTRACT:

CHG DATE=19990617 STATUS=O> Apparatus and methods of authenticating users in

a distributed networked computing system (10). The system (10) may comprise a

central server (12) embodiment that includes a file (19) wherein IDs and

encrypted passwords (30) are stored, or a distributed system embodiment where

IDs and encrypted passwords (30) are stored in files (19) at each respective

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computer in the system (10). A multiple \underline{logon} procedure (16) and secure

transport layer protocol are <u>used with a user's</u> communication software and

. . . .

network <u>communication</u> software. When a <u>user</u> desires to use a particular

computer (13), <u>logon</u> requests are processed by the multiple logon procedure

(16) and it accesses the stored file (19) that contains the user's ID and

encrypted password, decrypts the password (30), accesses
the remote computer

(13), and logs the user onto that computer (13). In the central server system

all IDs and $\underline{\text{encrypted}}$ passwords (30) are stored on a single computer (the

server (12)) that controls access to the entire distributed system (10). Once

access is granted to a particular user, nonencrypted passwords (30) are

transmitted to the remote computers (13), since the server (12) controls the

entire system. In the distributed version, password $\underline{\text{files}}$ (19) are stored in

all networked computers (13), and once a $\underline{\text{user logs}}$ on to a computer (11), if

the user wishes to use services at a second computer (13), the authentication

information is forwarded to the second computer (13) using the secure transport

layer protocol to protect its integrity, and after receiving the authentication

information, it is compared with authentication information
for the same user

stored in the second computer (13). If the authentication
information matches,

the user is logged onto the second computer (13). <IMAGE>

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